THE MARION DAILY STAR.

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A County Seat Battle.

Two People Killed and Several Others Seriously Wounded.

THE MILITIA CALLED OUT.

State Troops Stop the Fighting, But More Bloodshed is Hourly Expected—A Threat to Burn the Entire Town of Ingalls, and Kill All the People—The County Records Stolen.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—A special from Wichita, Kan., gives an account of a terrific affair at Cimarron, Kan., in which two or three persons were killed and several wounded. There has for a year past been a serious conflict between the towns of Cimarron and Ingalls. The county offices, excepting clerk and surveyor, have been at Ingalls for nearly a year. At a recent election Mr. Watson, an Ingalls man, was elected clerk, but the commissioners refused to receive the vote until the supreme court issued an order for them to do so last Monday.

Saturday morning several deputy sheriffs went to Cimarron to place Watson, the clerk-elect, in the office, and to remove the county records to Ingalls, when they were fired on by a mob of from two to three hundred Cimarron sympathizers. The shots were returned with a vengeance, and when the firing ceased it was found that J. N. English and J. Bliss, two prominent citizens of Cimarron, were killed, and quite a number wounded. George W. Bolds, a deputy sheriff's, was shot in the leg, and A. E. Brooks and C. Rothfelter, two other deputies, received flesh wounds in the arm and head.

The Cimarron people became infuriated over the killing of their two leading citizens, and charged in a body upon a brick building in which Watson and the wounded deputies had taken refuge. At last accounts firing was going on at intervals between the besieged and besiegers, the latter using house corners and other places for shelter.

Governor Martin has telegraphed Gen. M. Myers, of this city, directing him to send a company of militia to Cimarron at once to preserve the peace, and to go himself, and, if he finds one company insufficient, to order out another. Gen. Myers immediately notified companies A, H and G, of the Second regiment, Kansas National guards, to be ready for duty, and with Adjt. Davis, went to Larned, where he will be met by Company F, and proceed to Cimarron at once.

Appealing to the Governor.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 14.—J. Q. Shoup, chairman of the board of county commissioners of Gray county, has just come in from the scene of the frightful county seat war, to lay the matter before Governor Martin. Immediately upon his arrival he had a long conference with the executive, who has been in telegraphic communication all day with officials at Cimarron. Shoup gave a thrilling account of his experience with the attacking party. He was in his office in the court house when the leader of the mob from the rival town of Ingalls opened the door of his office, covered him with a Winchester, and commanded him not to move. All the county officials were held up in the same way, while the remainder of the mob took possession of the county records and fled from town with them. The Cimarron people pursued hotly.

English and Bliss, who were killed, were not participating in the fight, and Shoup claims that their murder was deliberate and in cold blood. He demands of the governor that the murderers be brought to speedy justice. He says that the attacking party was headed by Watson, the newly elected county clerk, and was made up of notorious roughs and cowboys, who were brought for the purpose of terrorizing the Cimarron people, while the county records were being seized. One of the leaders of the party was the notorious "killer" Jim Johnson, who it is said has openly boasted that he has taken the lives of twelve men, and that no one dared touch him.

Governor Martin said that he would put a stop to the fight if it required the entire militia of the state. He proposes to have a thorough investigation and says the guilty ones will be punished.

Gen. Meyers, with the second regiment, reached Cimarron early Sunday morning and found the whole town in arms and expecting another attack. No strangers were allowed to enter the town without proving satisfactorily that they were not friends of the rival town. No services were held in the church, but instead the church was converted into an arsenal, where the weapons of war were deposited and Gen. Meyers ordered the people to disarm themselves at once and told them that unless they did so their weapons would be taken from them by force. To all outward appearances the order was complied with.

A Cimarron man named Gage and Edward Robbins, of Ingalls, met Sunday morning a few miles from Ingalls and a desperate encounter ensued. They first exchanged pistol shots, but afterwards had a hand to hand tussel, in which Gage received a frightful gash in the neck, which will probably cause his death.

Sunday morning the Ingalls people received a report that a mob from Cimarron was preparing to attack them with the intention of burning the town and killing the leaders to revenge the murder of English and Bliss. They immediately called a meeting and thoroughly organized themselves. Sentinels were sent out to watch for the approach of the enemy and give warning. Fortifications were built and every arrangement made to defend themselves. Women were enlisted and given arms and ammunition.

As long as the militia is in the county there is not likely to be another conflict. It is only by the presence of the troops that serious trouble can be averted, as the two rival towns are only a few miles apart and the feeling is so bitter that the slightest provocation would cause another outbreak. It is a life and death struggle between the two towns as the success of one means the downfall of the other.

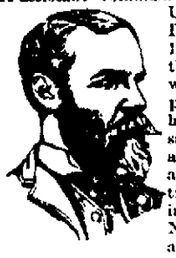
The Militia Stop the Battle.

WICHITA, Kan., Jan. 14.—The county seat war has been temporarily quelled by the prompt appearance of state troops. The feeling of both factions is violent, however, and there is little prospect of peace being permanently restored until more blood has been spilled. The imprisoned deputies and clerk had been released by the sheriff before the militia arrived. The saddened Cimarron sympathizers threatened to go to Ingalls burn the town and kill the people, but the farmers of the county taking the part of the elected officers, arose in a body during the night, guarded the town and prevented damage if any was attempted. The military companies ordered out are still in readiness to move in a minute's notice. It is stated that friends of the two opposing towns have offered to hire men to act in the interest of the respective places.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

America Will Be Well Represented Judging From Present Prospects.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Somerville P. Tuck the assistant commissioner general of the United States to the Paris exposition of 1889, has made public the names of the firm who have thus far applied for space for exhibiting their goods a said exposition. The applications are from all parts of the country and comprise all industries, arts, etc. Nearly seven hundred and fifty application have been received and it is believed by the commissioner that there will be fully eleven hundred exhibitor when the list is complete.



S. P. TUCK.

The list of exhibits for the art group is only partly complete, and all paintings must be favorably passed upon by the art jury before they are accepted for exhibition. The space allotted has, in a great measure already been distributed and much more space has been applied for than could possibly be allotted to American applicants.

But Seven Weeks More

And the Fiftieth Congress Will Adjourn Sine Die.

ITS PRESENT PROSPECTS

The Last Week of the Tariff Discussion in the Senate Before a Vote is Taken, While a Great Deal of Legislation is Expected in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The work of congress is beginning to assume a more definite and satisfactory shape than it had a week or two ago. The senate is approaching the close of the tariff discussion which has been the absorbing business of both houses since the Fiftieth congress was organized, more than a year ago. The final work on the bill will be done this week. The amendments which have been under consideration by the subcommittees having the bill in charge will be offered and debated.

It is highly improbable that any other business will be allowed to intervene even for a brief space of time, as the importance of the subject which will be considered during the week will make it necessary to devote all available time to them, if this bill is to be put in condition satisfactory to the Republican senators before the day for taking a vote on it, January 22.

The amendment which will be first considered will be that of Senator Gray to admit free of duty under bond material used in the construction of iron and steel ships for foreign ship owners. It was debated at some length Saturday and it seems altogether likely that when it has been modified to exclude from its provisions machinery and parts of machinery it will be adopted by the senate. It is the intention of the committee to take up the wool schedule early in the week. Some amendments to it may be offered, but none have as yet been agreed to. The Democratic senators would be glad to accept free wool and let the rest of the bill go as it is, but a compromise of this character is impossible at least until the bill get into conference.

The principal committee amendment which will come before the senate this week are the sugar bounty amendment and the amendment to the lumber clause. It has been practically settled that as a compensation for the 50 per cent. on sugar a bounty of one cent per pound will be offered sugar producers, and the rate on lumber will be reduced from $2, the rate proposed by the senate committee, to $1.50. If the discussion of these questions occupy much of the senate's time, as it is altogether likely it will, Senator Allison will insist upon the senate meeting regularly at 11 o'clock and remaining in session until a late hour. It is possible that one or more night sessions will be held before the end of the tariff debate is reached.

The house, if the truce patched up last Saturday between the friends and opponents of the Oklahoma bill is maintained, will, during the coming week, be very busy. On Monday there are two appropriation bill likely to run foul of each other—the river and harbor and the fortification bills. Each is unfinished business. It is probable that the house will take up the fortification bill first as it is a small bill and can readily be disposed of within an hour or so, and afterward consider the river and harbor bill. The Omnibus bill for the admission of the territories is set for Tuesday, but in the present temper of the house it is not likely to be considered at this time, but will give way to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which will very likely occupy the attention of the house Tuesday and Wednesday. The Smalls Elliott, South Carolina contested election case is set for Thursday, and will probably be taken up that day. It may take two days to consider it, and a lively time is anticipated in the debate that its consideration will elicit. There are a number of private measures on the calendar which members are anxious to pass, and the house will probably consider them Saturday.

Charting the Sky.

An Appropriation Asked for a Photographic Telescope.

IMPORTANCE OF THE WORK.

A Great International Undertaking in Which the United States Has as Yet Taken No Part—Other Interesting Dispatches From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The proposition to enable the government through the naval observatory to participate in the great international project of charting the sky by photographic processes, has already received strong indorsements from a number of public officials. What is needed by the observatory people is a photographic telescope and painter and the necessary building and mountings. The secretary of the treasury has submitted an estimate to congress calling for an appropriation of $50,000 in the navy appropriation bill for this purpose, and Secretary Whitney urges the appropriation "in view of the importance of the work."

Commodore Walker, chief of the bureau of navigation, in endorsing the project, says that the plan has been fully adopted by a considerable number of foreign governments, including all of those which maintain important astronomical observatories. Under these circumstances the expediency of participation in the work by the United States naval observatory is not open to question. In the largest part of the inhabited territory of North America it is the only National observatory, and upon it the scientific world must rely for a considerable proportion of the general work of astronomical research. The amount required, $50,000, is not large, although too great for the resources of private observatories. It is for such objects as those that the National observatory has been created and maintained by the government, and a failure to utilize upon this important occasion its superior appliances and trained staff of observers would be a fatal error. He urges the appropriation to enable the observatory to join in the work at the beginning of the coming fiscal year.

Lieut. Winterhalter, of the naval observatory, who represented this government in the international astro-photographic congress held at Paris in 1887, when it was decided the work should begin as soon as practicable, says that foreign governments have been liberally with the necessary funds to allow their observatories to take part in the concerted operations. Germany, England, Brazil, Chili, Spain, Mexico and the Argentine Republic have each one instrument in process of construction; Australia has two photographic telescopes under way, while France has one complete at Paris and three others in the hands of a constructor. Besides, instruments of the character prescribed by the congress will, without much doubt, be also built for other observatories in England, Denmark, Austria and Russia.

Only one of the thirteen instruments whose construction is assured has been provided by private means, and that for an established university observatory. The character and extent of the projected work will exclude the cooperation of private observatories. It is respectively submitted that the United States, "the home of astronomical photography," is likely to be left without representation in this great international undertaking, should the naval observatory not be provided with means for doing the share that will naturally be allotted to it.

These approvals of the plan and appropriations have all been submitted to congress by the secretary of the treasury and are now before the appropriation committee having in charge the navy bill.

The Assay Commission Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The president has appointed the assay commission to test the coinage of the calendar year 1888, as follows: D. W. Voorhees, Indiana, committee on finance, United States senate; Charles Tracy, New York, committee on coinage, weights and measures, house of representatives; C. O. Boutelle, Washington, D. C.; A. J. Bowie, San Francisco; Francis M. Burpeck, Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y.; George H. Cook, Rutgers college, New Brunswick, N. J.; Edward Hall, Lyon Mountain, N. Y.; E. N. Horsford, Cambridge, Mass.; Charles J. Leeds, New Orleans; Henry Leffman, Philadelphia; Henry Morton, Stevens institute, Hoboken, N. J.; George C. Morrison, Denver; J. S. Newberry, Columbia college, New York city; William H. Pette, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Robert H. Richards, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston; Robert P. Waring, Charlotte, N. C. The ex-officio members are United States District Judge William Butler, Philadelphia; Comptroller of the Currency William L. Trenholm, Herbert G. Torrey, assayer of United States assay office New York city.

G. A. R. in the Inauguration Parade.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Gen. William Warner, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, having been urged by Gen. W. S. Rosecrans and Charles P. Lincoln, department commander of the Potomac G. A. R., to take official action looking to that organization taking part in the inauguration ceremonies and parade, has written a letter in which he says: "That it is proper for members of the G. A. R. either as individuals, posts or departments to participate in the inaugural ceremonies none will question."

It is a time, he says, "When the partisan and sectarian disappear, a time when the citizens of the republic meet on a common plane, having but one country, one flag and one destiny."

The commander-in-chief will secure a place in the line of march for all G. A. R. posts that attend the inauguration. He says it is left to the determination of the comrades whether or not they will attend.

A Remarkable Petition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Mr. Faulkner has presented to the senate a remarkable petition—remarkable in its phraseology. It is the petition of Henrietta B. Lee, nee Bedinger, who wishes to be reimbursed for the destruction of her house, near Shepperdtown W. Va., burned under orders of Gen. Davis Hunter in July, 1864. The petition begins, "It is with timidity and diffidence that I address so august a body of statesmen." The petitioner then relates the sufferings her father, who was a hero of the revolution, and in his name, and that of her husband, who was a grandson of one of the signers of the declaration of independence, and a nephew of "Light Horse Harry" Lee, she makes an impressioned appeal for justice. The members of the senate are not wholly accustomed to being addressed with timidity and diffidence.

The Clover Club Dinner.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Maj. M. P. Handy is busily engaged at the capitol, making arrangements for the attendance at the Clover club dinner of a number of senators and representatives. The dinner will take place on the 17th inst. Those who have accepted the club's invitation are: Senators Manderson, Blackburn, Plumb and Hawley, and Representatives Boutelle, W. C. P. Breckinridge, Mason, Cannon and Burrows.

Were it not that the Farmers' club, of Pennsylvania, has its great dinner on the same night, Senators Cameron and Butler would also be found among the guests of the Clover club.

Saturday's Congress.

In the senate the tariff bill was taken up and sections heretofore passed over considered until adjournment.

In the house conferees were appointed on the Nicaragua bill. A bill was passed increasing the pension of the widow of Col Scott, late of the war records office. The diplomatic and consular and military academy appropriation bills were passed. The fortifications bill was taken up, and pending action the house adjourned.

Preparing for Panama Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Atlanta will leave the navy yard the latter part of next week for Aspinwall, where she will remain in case there may be any trouble growing out of the recent collapse of the Panama canal. The Trenton is now on the Pacific side of the Panama isthmus, and will be reinforced by the Mohican and Vandalia in about ten days.

An Important Speech.

Prince Bismarck to Deliver It In the German Reichstag.

HIS HATRED OF ENGLAND

Will Probably Be Revealed In His Reference to the Mortier-Gefficken Incident—The Samoan Trouble Will Also Be Spoken of—Raiders in Ireland—Foreign Notes.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—It is regarded as almost absolutely certain that Prince Bismarck will in a speech which he is to deliver in the reichstag on Tuesday, refer to the Mortier and Gefficken incidents, but it is not believed that he will reopen those questions unless he is in possession of more and stronger evidence of the alleged plot against himself in which the British ambassador to Russia and the professor are made to figure as the chief conspirators, than has yet been brought forward.

Still the chancellor's undoubted and sorely concealed hatred of England, and everything English may lead him to pursue these already much persecuted men to the end if by so doing he can make it appear that there really was a plot to rob him of the credit which has hitherto been his of having formulated and carried out the scheme of establishing the German empire.

That the chancellor will devote a considerable part of his address to bitter references to the trouble in Samoa is generally conceded. The popular belief in Germany is very strong that the Americans were solely responsible for the German reverses in Samoa, and this belief is but the reflection of official convictions.

Professor Gefficken has maintained the utmost reserve since his release, and his friends are unanimous in the opinion that no good results could follow his further pursuit of the subject which involved his incarceration and permanent injury to his health.

A Farmer Whipped.

DUBLIN, Jan. 14.—The house of a National ist farmer on the estate of the Earl of Kenmare, County Kerry, was visited by raiders Saturday night, and the farmer taken out and beaten until his persecutors extorted a promise from him to abjure the plan of campaign, which has become unpopular with a certain class of tenants.

A large quantity of clothing was collected by the members of the league in London yesterday, for the Falcarragh prisoners, who will be driven in jaunting cars from Londonderry to Falcarragh, and tried at that place on Tuesday.

Comments on Sackville.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Referring to the blue book on the Sackville incident, the Daily News says that Lord Salisbury has vindicated the technical propriety of his course and has scored a point at President Cleveland's expense, but no useful purpose has been served. Lord Sackville's dispatches simply confirm his unfitness for the post he accepted.

Foreign Notes.

The pope is desirous to officiate at the Easter mass at St. Peter's church.

M. Olliver, Monarchist, has been elected to the French senate from the department of Cotes-Du-Nord.

The Marquis Di Tarrearse, formerly a prominent statesman of Italy, is dead. He was eighty-one years of age.

The czar has conferred upon M. Vishnegradski the order of Alexander Newski, in recognition of his success in improving the Russian finances.

The German East Africa bill, which is to be pushed through the bundesrath and reichstag without delay, provides for the appropriation of about $700,000.

Emperor Francis Joseph, through the Austrian ambassador at St. Petersburg, has tendered his thanks to the czar for sending a military deputation to Vienna.

The Vatican will instruct the archbishops of Naples to call upon Mr. Gladstone, provided that Mr. Gladstone will signify that the visit would be agreeable to him.

It is believed that during the debate on the colonial bill in the German reichstag Prince Bismarck will dwell at length upon the existing relations between Germany and England.

If the permission of the port can be obtained a junction of the Turkish and Greek railroads will be made, so that the Indian mails will be embarked at Piraeus instead of Brindisi as at present.

The Paris Figaro asserts that Count De Lesseps and the administrative council of the Panama Canal company have signed an agreement with the Banque Parisienne for the issue by the latter of 60,000,000 shares of new stock.

Both the pope and Premier Crispi have declined to grant to Cardinal Lanigerie the privilege of an interview the question of a crusade against the slave trade. The pope in refusing to receive the cardinal expressed his opinion that the question was inopportune.

FRESH FROM THE WIRES.

News in Brief From All Parts of the Country.

A half-witted girl was brutally assaulted by an ex-convict at Pomeroy, O.

The shipments of corn from Baltimore to European points are unusually large.

A bill making Columbus, O., a port of entry, has been favorably reported in congress.

Henry Beal an eighteen-year-old boy, living in Norwood, O., is charged with embezzlement.

A bill has been introduced in congress providing for the organization of regimental bands for the army.

John Loftus was fined $200 and costs at Alliance, O., for violating the prohibitory ordinance of that place.

Rev Ben Beulaker, a Dunkard minister who formerly resided in Clarke county Ohio, is charged with forgery.

Andrew J. Martin deserted his wife and five children, near Bloomington, Ind., and eloped with another man's wife.

The new shops of the Cincinnati Southern railway, at Ludlow, Ky., will be fully opened for work in about two weeks.

Michael Hentz, a railroad engineer, and his seven year-old child, are mysteriously missing from their home in Cincinnati.

The claims of Utah for admission as a state of the Union, were argued before the house committee on territories Saturday.

It is proposed to establish a bureau for the purpose of concentrating statistical information relating to the supply and demand of wool.

William Bryant, proprietor of the European hotel, at Chattanooga, Tenn., was bound over on a charge of setting fire to the hotel.

P. S. Westfall, the oldest newspaper man in western Indiana, was stricken with paralysis on the 11th inst. His condition is critical.

Jerry Shoaf was found guilty at Fort Wayne, Ind., of murdering William Godeke, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Thomas Fitzgerald, marshal of Carlton, Ind., who, in the discharge of his duty, shot an Austrian miner named Gesebliski, was acquitted.

Will Hopkins, of Cincinnati, charged with being implicated in the Tinkler forgeries, was given a preliminary hearing. The case was continued.

A Cincinnatian, named John Anderson, who became deranged over business troubles, was found in an asylum at North Evanston, Ill., and taken home.

The Chicago police raided gambling rooms kept by a woman named Adeline Jones. The game was participated in by both sexes, and the dealer was a woman.

The presidential electors for Ohio met Saturday at Columbus for organization, and will finish their work on Monday. They will call on Gen. Harrison next Tuesday.

A breach of promise case is on trial at Cleveland, O., wherein the plaintiff charges the defendant with promising to marry her while his wife was living. The girl wants $50,000 damages.

A cigar stump, carelessly thrown in behind a steam heater, started a blaze in the recorder's office, in the Hamilton county, Ohio, court house. The fire was extinguished before any damage was done.

Mrs. J. S. Kellan and her nine-year old son were murdered by a negro near Birmingham, Ala. Bloodhounds were out on the murderer's trail, and if caught that he will be lynched if caught.

Two hundred painters employed at the Haydock carriage manufactories in Cincinnati are on a strike. They want a new scale of payment established; the firm is lower than that of any other in the city.

A cock fight in progress in a barn near house, near Center, O., was broken up by a deputy sheriff. Of the six birds secured, three were dead when the officer arrived. The spectators were notified to appear before a magistrate.

Henry Watson and Charles Race, the confidence men under arrest at Detroit, Mich., have been identified as members of a gang who robbed a Taunton, Mass., man of $5,000, and another man, living near Terre Haute, Ind., of $2,000.

The semi annual inspection of the Cincinnati police force occurred Saturday. The Morgan medal was presented to Officer Clawson, and diplomas for meritorious conduct were awarded. A blizzard was experienced by President Boyle, Mayor Smith and Robert J. Morgan, Esq.

A delegation from the National Wool Growers' association [illegible] at Washington, to urge [illegible] committee on [illegible] the schedule pertaining [illegible] assessment on [illegible] clip.

Walter Blaine Breaks a Leg.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Friday evening a Mr. Walker Blaine was alighting from a car at the Hotel Normandie, he fell and broke both bones of his right leg about three inches above the ankle. Drs. Lincoln and Magruder were immediately called and set the leg, and put it in a plaster case. Mr Blaine is reported doing well, although suffering considerably.

London's Detectives.

Another Sample of Their Ignorance Just Displayed.

ONE DUPED TO AMERICA.

How an Irish Laborer on This Side of the Waters Secured Five Hundred Dollars From the London Times, Although He Is Now Sick and Destitute.

BUFFALO, Jan. 14.—The Courier prints thirteen letters and a number of telegrams from a London detective to an Irish laborer here who claimed to have evidence connecting Mr. Parnell with the Phoenix park murders. It appears that the man, being out of work and destitute, formed a plan to get some money from the Times by pretending to have evidence sustaining that paper's attack upon Mr. Parnell. He wrote the Times stating that while working on the New York aqueduct, he met two Irishmen who had documentary evidence that the so-called Parnell letters published in the Times were genuine. The two Irishmen were represented as being indirectly in the plot to murder Cavandish and Burke.

The Times cabled a reply to "Hold on to the men at all hazards," and that a detective would be sent. The detective, J. F. Kerby came to New York, and wrote the Buffalo man to bring his evidence to New York. If the informants would go to England and give testimony that would be accepted by the courts and the royal commission, they would be liberally rewarded, and given immunity from harm for any offences in the past. Kerby gave his address as care Maj Rice, 1235 Broadway. The Buffalo man did not appear, but wrote demanding cash in advance. Kerby changed his name and address to "Chris. Thomas, Gidney house," and proposed to meet the Buffalo man at the Tifft house here. The Buffalo man did not want this, and warned the detective that the game had been discovered and that he had better flee.

Kerby, who had come home with a woman alleged to be a Scotland Yard female detective, left at once for Toronto, going thence to Montreal, and then to Chicago, where he stopped with George Harvey & Company 179 LaSalle street. All this time he kept writing for the proofs and sending sums of $25 to $72 at a time until he had paid out about $500, to relieve the immediate necessities of his correspondents. In one of his letters he said he was authorized to offer both the mythical Irishmen comfortable farms and incomes for the rest of their lives, and to pay them $500 a piece in cash for the papers implicating Parnell.

Writing from the Palmer house November 23, he said he began to suspect that he was being duped, and would pay out no more money until he had the papers in his hands. He would pay $400 for the papers and afterwards he would fulfill all the promises he had made. The last letter was dated Palmer house, December 1. He offered $500 cash to all three of the desired witnesses. No evidence was forthcoming, and it is supposed that the detectives went back to England. The man who led them such an expensive and fruitless chase is now really sick and destitute, and has profited very little by the transaction.

BURNED TO DEATH.

A Smoker Puts a Lighted Pipe in His Pocket—The Fate of a Child.

TAUNTON, Mass., Jan. 14.—Milton Reid died yesterday evening at New Morton hospital from the effects of frightful burns received Saturday night. Reid, while drunk, upset a lighted pipe in his pocket and laid down by the railroad to sleep.

The pipe ignited some matches and his clothing, covered with tar, caught fire. The man, in a second, was a human torch. His sufferings were frightful, not an inch of his body being spared by the flames.

Roasted Alive in Rosin.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 14.—A most horrible death is reported from Horry county, this state. Louis Davis, six years old, while playing around a turpentine distillery at Port Harrelson, stumbled and fell into a bin of boiling rosin. The boy was roasted before he could be rescued.

INDIANA ELECTION FRAUDS.

Three Hundred Witnesses Summoned Before the Grand Jury at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 14.—The grand jury will convene here today. Three hundred witnesses have been summoned to appear before it and give evidence as to election frauds. It is no secret here that the government has been unable to get witnesses who were willing to testify in the Dudley case.

The theory is now advanced that the Democratic committee might have gotten the Dudley letter from some one in the mail service, who caught it in transit, and further that the committee urged on the prosecution, in the hope of showing, by expert testimony that the signature to the letter was genuine.

Defaulted Treasurer Axworthy in Toronto.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 14.—Thomas Axworthy, ex-city treasurer of Cleveland, O., arrived last night and will take up his residence here. Mrs. Axworthy will arrive on Tuesday. Axworthy says that he will be the only loser by his defalcation, and that he deplores having to face the world anew after thirty years of hard and honest labor. The only dishonest act of his life he says, was committed through the force of circumstances over which he had no control. His shortage was $100,000.

Nearly a Score of Horses Burned.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Early this morning fire broke out in a frame stable in the upper part of the city, in which a number of horses were housed. The flames made such rapid headway that it was impossible for the firemen to get inside the building to untie the horses, and eighteen were burned or suffocated before the fire was under control.

A Big Street Car Strike.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 14.—Present indications are that the entire city street railway system will be tied up within a few hours. Every street car conductor and driver for the various companies threaten to quit. Trouble is feared.

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This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitudes of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

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FOR SALE BY GROCERISTS, BROKERS AND FURNITURE DEALERS.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

A Jealous Husband Fatally Shoots His Wife and Kills Himself.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 14.—Another horrible tragedy was enacted in this city Sunday morning at 4 o'clock. John G. Dutcher shot his wife in the neck, inflicting a fatal wound, and then shot himself through the head, dying three hours afterward. Dutcher was night watchman at the Manhattan mills, but Saturday night he induced his brother to work in his stead. The cause of the unfortunate affair was jealousy. Dutcher for some time has apprehended that his wife was unfaithful to him, and has quarreled several times with her, accusing the woman of intimacy with other men.

It is thought by those who resided in the neighborhood that these accusations were untrue. Mrs. Dutcher is said to be an industrious, hard working woman, having no care save for the welfare of her husband and their two children, one eight and the other six years of age. The revolver used was a 32-caliber. Mrs. Dutcher's condition is very critical, and the chances are against her recovery. The suicide came here from Jefferson county, New York, ten years ago, and was thirty two years old.

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 14.—The state senate was not in session Saturday, while the members of the house accomplished but very little business. Tryson's road bill was postponed until February 6, and a bill introduced making partial appropriations.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Quotations for the Money, Stock, Produce and Cattle Markets for January 14.

NEW YORK.—Money 2 per cent. Exchange quiet; governments steady.

Currency sixes, 110 bid; four coupons, 124½ bid; four-and-a-half, 108½ bid.

The stock market was fairly active during the two hours' session today. The opening prices were irregularly changed, with about the same number of advances and declines. During the first hour and a half the market was strong and prices advanced ⅛ to 1 per cent. from the opening except in the cases of Delaware & Hudson, Rome, Watertown and Omaha preferred which showed declines of 1¼ to 2 per cent. Prices reacted a fraction after 12:30 but on the appearance of the bank statement just before noon, showing an increase in the reserves of $7,216,000, the market strengthened and closed at the top prices. The advance as compared with yesterday prices ranged from ⅛ to 2 per cent. The sales for the morning amounted to 112,510 shares.

Bur. & Quincy	110¾	Michigan Cent.	88¼
Central Pacific	35½	Missouri Pacific	74¾
C., C. C. & I.	55¾	N. Y. Central	108
Del. & Hudson	122	Northwestern	100½
Del. Lack. & W	141¾	Ohio & Miss.	21¾
Illinois Central	119	Pacific Mail	36¼
Lake Shore	101¾	St. Paul	85¾
Louisville & Nash	57¼	Western Union	84½

Cincinnati.

WHEAT 86@81 (?).

CORN—New, 35@35c.

WOOL—Unwashed: fine merino, 18@19c; one-fourth blood combing, 25@26c; medium delaine and combing 26@27c; braid, 19@23; medium combing, 26@27c; fleece washed, fine merino, X and XX, 27@28c; medium clothing, 29@30c; delaine fleece, 30@32c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $14 50; No. 2, $11 00; prairie, $8 00@9 50; wheat, oats and rye straw, $5 00@6 00.

CATTLE—Good to choice butchers, $3 25@4 00; fair, $2 25@3 00; common, $1 25@2 00; stockers and feeders, $2 00@3 75; yearlings and calves, $2 00@3 00.

HOGS—Select butchers, $4 25@5 05; fair to good packing, $5 00@5 15; fair to good light, $5 00@5 30; common, $4 25@5 05.

SHEEP—Common to fair, $2 50@3 75; good to choice, $4 25@5 00.

LAMBS—$4 00@6 00.

Pittsburg.

CATTLE—Prime, $4 50@4 75; fair to good, $3 25@3 50; common, $2 25@2 75; stockers, $2 25@3 75; feeders, $2 75@3 25.

HOGS—Philadelphias, $5 20@5 25; mixed, $5 00@5 20; Yorkers, $5 00@5 05; common to fair, $5 20@5 40; grassers and stubbiers, $5 00@5 15; pigs, $5 00@5 05.

SHEEP—Prime $4 75@5 00, fair to good $4 00@4 25, common $3 50@3 75.

LAMBS—$5 10@6 40.

Chicago.

HOGS—Fair to good $5 05@5 20, mixed packing $5 00@5 20, heavy to choice $5 05@5 25.

CATTLE—Choice to extra shipping $5 00@6 50, mixed $4 00@5 15, stockers and feeders $2 25@3 60.

SHEEP—Common to choice $2 50@5 00.

LAMBS—$3 75@6 00.

New York.

WHEAT—No. 1 state red $1 10, No. 2 red winter, February 99½c.

CORN—Mixed 45½c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 31c, No. 2 mixed February 31½c.

CATTLE—$2 00@5 35 per 100 pounds, live weight.

Toledo.

WHEAT—Dull; cash 88½@88½c, $1 02½, January, 90½c.

CORN—Steady; cash 33½c.

OATS—Steady; cash 26½c.

CLOVER SEED—Cash $5 30, February $5 35.

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MONDAY, - - - - JANUARY 11

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

—Wm. Richards, of Richwood, was in the city today on business.

—Mr. T. S. Cummin became seriously ill on Sunday, but is somewhat improved today.

—It is rumored that a popular thing just now is for mothers-in-law to require sons-in-law to saw wood—accepting both the literal and slang meaning of that term.

—The ladies of the Episcopal Church will give a supper at the residence of Mr. J. S Reed on Thursday, Jan. 17th. Supper, 25 cents—served from 5 to 7.

A CHAPTER ON SMALL POX

Which Reads with Unusual Interest, Owing to the Prevalence of the Disease So Near to Us.

[From Hocyrus Telegraph.]

Small-pox or variola is so ancient that its origin is unknown. Rhazes, an Arabian physician of the tenth century, gave a concise description of it, and claimed that the celebrated physician, Galen, of the second century, wrote of this disease. It has been known in England since the thirteenth century, and invaded America soon after its discovery.

It is one of the most loathsome and fatal of all diseases, and has never ceased to prey upon mankind since its origin. Macauley said of it in England: "The plague visited our shores only once or twice within living memory, but small-pox was always present, filling the churchyard with corpses, leaving on those it spared the hideous traces of its power, turning the babe into a changeling at which the mother shuddered and making the eyes and cheeks of the betrothed maiden objects of horror to her lover."

In a few years in the sixteenth century Mexico lost three and a half million people; Iceland in the year 1707 lost one-third of her population; and in 1734 two-thirds of the inhabitants of Greenland fell victims to the scourge of mankind.

LOUIS XV, KING OF FRANCE,

the Emperor of Mexico and the Queen of England, the wife of William III, all met death by this loathsome disease, for small pox is no respector of persons. Civilized races became hopeless of escape and savages cheated the destroyer by taking their own lives.

The method of protection by inoculation of small-pox, thus producing a modified form of the disease with small attendant danger, was introduced into England from the Orient by Lady Montague early in the eighteenth century. At the close of that century the immortal Jenner published to the world the wonderful results of vaccination by cow-pox. He had learned the preventive power of this disease against small-pox twenty years before, but not until convinced beyond a doubt by numerous experiments did he offer his suffering fellow-men this means of escape from their relentless enemy.

With the perversity characteristic of the race the offer was rejected and Edward Jenner, the conscientious physician and lover of mankind, was ridiculed and grossly abused by the people and medical profession. Some less prejudiced investigated and confirmed Jenner's views, and he had the pleasure of seeing vaccination adopted by civilized nations and honor justly bestowed on himself.

At the present there is no question among intelligent people about the

VALUE OF VACCINATION

as a protection against small-pox. It is quite possible, by thorough vaccination, to stamp small pox from the face of the earth.

Two kinds of vaccine virus are used in vaccination. One, the bovine or animal, is taken directly from the udder of cows, and the other, the humanized, is taken from a vesicle developed on the human body about the eighth day after vaccination. Each by turns is most popular. Just now the bovine is most in favor.

GOOD HUMANIZED VIRUS

is in many respects preferable, as it is stated on the best authority to be a greater safeguard against small-pox and successful "takes" in ninety-eight per cent. of cases against seventy per cent. by bovine. Humanized produces less inflammation and constitutional disturbance.

On the third day after a primary vaccination a little red spot can be seen where the virus was introduced, and soon a vesicle forms and increases in size until the eighth day, when it becomes pitted on the appex. The soreness increases for a few days, the vesicle ruptures about the twelfth or thirteenth day and then the inflammation gradually subsides until the eighteenth or twenty-first day the scab dries up and falls off.

VARIATIONS

from this typical course indicate that something is wrong and there will not follow perfect protection.

The best authorities advocate vaccination in infancy, again after puberty and always preceding or following an exposure to the contagion of small-pox, for the period of protection varies in individuals from a few years to a life time. It is the

DUTY OF ALL CITIZENS

to keep themselves and those under their care thoroughly vaccinated, not only for self-preservation but for the benefit of their fellow-men, and join the laudable attempt advocated by the medical profession of a constant and thorough vaccination until this scourge of mankind from ancient times to the present shall have been swept from among men. Those who stand in the way of carrying out this benevolent design are enemies of their race.

Decided in Favor of the Line.

CHICAGO, Ill., January 12.—The big suit against the Chicago and Atlantic Railway Company, in which the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the Erie Railroad Company and the first and second mortgage bondholders were interested, has been decided against the Chicago and Atlantic. Judge Gresham directing that the property be foreclosed and the proceeds distributed. It was an important one and has been watched with interest by railroad people.

The first mortgage is for $6,500,000, with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as the trustee. By direction of the court any surplus remaining after payment of the first mortgage bonds and interest is to be held for the benefit of the holders of the second mortgage bonds, according to their respective rights in equity. The second mortgage is for $5,000,000, and the bonds were issued under an agreement between the Erie and the Chicago and Atlantic, which provided that those bonds should be held by Hugh J. Jewett, who was then President of both corporations, in trust and as security for advances made and to be made by the Erie on account of the Chicago and Atlantic.

Jurors Drawn.

Below is the list of Grand and Petit Jurors drawn for the February term of court. The appearance of Grand Jurors is required of February 11, and Petit Jurors February 12th.

GRAND JURY.

L. W. Ireland	East Ward
Frank Folk	Pleasant
P. Dumbaugh	East Ward
Andrew Hines	Claridon
Alexander Cochran	Tully
David Powell	Grand Prairie
John Washburne	Salt Rock
John Conley	Bowling Green
George Miller	Montgomery
J. G. Augustine	...W. Ho
S. P. Kenner	Marion
Herman Flack	Green Camp
J. F. Kennedy	Third Ward
Jacob H. Smeltzer	Marion
Wesley Millisor	Canal

PETIT JURY.

Charles Noyes	Montgomery
Chris. Glathart	Tully
William Waddell	Waldo
Henry Seiter	Pleasant
E. H. Day	Claridon
John Krause	Big Island
Joseph Morris	Montgomery
J. P. Thompson	Big Island
C. W. Ramy	Prospect
Albert Benzler	Prospect
G. O. Trimble	Bowling Green
Jacob Linn	...
Jackson Stouffer	Salt Rock
Godfrey Leiter	Eastern Ward
W. C. Barnhart	Claridon
John Haberman	First Ward
David Williams	... Ply
George Gompf	Pleasant

Will Not Let Him Go.

It appears from the dispatches [illegible] made by some of Mather's backers [illegible] asking Dr. Frazier to detain him [illegible] where, that he must either have given general satisfaction as a foot singer during his four weeks' engagement here or else they desire him to [illegible] his city. The latter supposition cannot, it can not well come to pass, as the Doctor has his residence in Columbus, O. Another [illegible] to the effect that his engagement would terminate here at 7 p.m. on Friday, Jan. 11th, appeared in the daily papers but a few hours before which time quite a few of citizens waited upon him and some of those who were doubtful at first are now anxious to learn about the spot. [illegible] in a very impressive manner that the Doctor's trip be prolonged one week longer. As his heart is not of stone and to [illegible] the need of suffering humanity, the Doctor agreed to remain one week longer and offers $500 to any one who can [illegible] longer than the time specified in his engagement. Hotel Marion [illegible] Thursday, Jan. 18th.

N. B. Call's name [illegible] appointment.

How Embalming Is Done.

The process of embalming [illegible] is called the "Burnett [illegible]. The circulatory system [illegible] washing with cold water [illegible] clear from the body [illegible] from two to five hours [illegible] jected so as to absorb [illegible] as possible. This occupies [illegible] ter of an hour. Following [illegible] abstract the fatty matter [illegible] from two to ten hours [illegible] tion of tannin is then [illegible] cupies for [illegible] hours. The body [illegible] ment of warm air [illegible] chloride of calcium [illegible] two to five hours. [illegible] fectly preserved, and [illegible] The Italians exhibit specimens [illegible] hard as stone, retain the [illegible] and are equal to the best [illegible] It will be observed in the above that those substances not [illegible] are removed, and the [illegible] are converted by the tannin [illegible] a substance resembling leather [illegible]

The Wrong Boy.

A Sunday school teacher [illegible] woods settlement had [illegible] of young scholars the parents [illegible] had neglected to give them [illegible] whatever in the [illegible] to the first boy in the class she [illegible] him who made him. He did not know. She told him God, and urged him [illegible] bet it. Of the next boy she [illegible] who was the oldest man. He [illegible] w, and the teacher told him [illegible] she went on down the [illegible] a question and giving [illegible] While she was [illegible] went to the bucket [illegible] The teacher [illegible] class, and [illegible] sent, she asked the [illegible] Without [illegible] plied, "Mother." [illegible] the teacher [illegible] you?" No, he did [illegible] him with confidence [illegible] made it after water [illegible] up the class. Chicago [illegible]

Lured to Death by Rats.

Thomas L. Bradley [illegible] Riverton, Wisconsin [illegible] gone to the stable [illegible] two very vicious [illegible] Mr. Bradley went [illegible] rats came [illegible] him, and, jumping [illegible] fence, injured him [illegible] taken to the house [illegible] Sunday [illegible]

It is [illegible] nasty scratch [illegible] such a way [illegible] heal and [illegible] against the [illegible] screw will [illegible]

TWO NOTED ELEPHANTS.

TIP LATELY PRESENTED TO THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Chief, the Bad Cincinnati Elephant That Was to Have Been Executed Some Time Ago—A Curious Coincidence Recalled. "He's Only a Kid Yet."

"Tip," the elephant which was recently presented to the city of New York by Adam Forepaugh, is living contentedly at his very comfortable elephantine quarters in Central park.

THE ELEPHANT TIP.

Tip is one of the largest and finest elephants in America. He stands ten feet high in his stocking feet, and weighs five tons. "He is only a kid yet," his keeper says, being but 18 years old. With care and good luck Tip ought to live a hundred years yet. His tusks are the finest in America, and each one is worth $1,000. He was with Forepaugh's circus for some time, and is a noble looking brute.

His habits of life could not be called aesthetic. When he gets out of bed in the morning, though he is not particularly thirsty, he clears his throat with sixty gallons of water, sometimes more; and at 9 o'clock he has breakfast. The menu is usually something like this:

One bushel of carrots.
Twenty-four heads of cabbage
Fifty loaves of bread.
Two hundred and fifty pounds of hay.

For dessert he has peanuts, offered by scores of small boys, and after dipping his trunk in his big wooden finger bowl the great fellow seemed satisfied. The bill of fare will be varied. Once a week he will get 150 pounds of bran mash to keep him in condition, and later on he will have a bushel of oats.

Crowds of people visit him every day, and it is probable that he will before long be as popular in his way as the immense Lilliputian crowder.

"The largest elephant in America, Chief, for years attached to Robinson's circus, was some time ago condemned to death, and was to suffer capital punishment by the new method of electricity at Cincinnati. The execution was de-

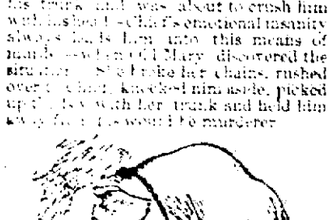
WAKING CHIEF "HOLLER."

layed, however, and has now dropped out of sight. By a curious coincidence another elephant named Chief was killed at Philadelphia at about the time set for the judicial murder of the Cincinnati beast. But the Philadelphia Chief was choked to death by two elephantine companions.

Chief has committed almost as many murders as the notorious Prado, who was recently guillotined at Paris, France. Indeed, Chief has won the title of "man killer," and within the past few months has become so vicious that despite the fact that an elephant of his size is worth $10,000, his owners have determined to prevent his maiming or killing any more keepers by executing him.

In the same circus as Chief there is an elephant called Mary. She has been with the Robinsons for forty years and is nearly a hundred years old. She is very docile and grateful for small favors, such as an apple or a piece of candy. Formerly Mary used to manage Chief. When he would become mischievous she would administer a whipping that cured him of his tricks for months. Now, even Mary is afraid of Chief, and as for the other elephants they let him alone.

Chief's first murder was of John King, his keeper at Charlotte, N. C., in 1879. King was very fond of Chief and would never [illegible] before the murder showed [illegible] fondness. But in [illegible] Chief [illegible] brought to trial and convicted the judge would doubtless have [illegible] on this in his sentence. Indeed the elephant's vicious character was manifested two months before the murder of King. A small boy who [illegible] see the circus, but [illegible] to admission fee, crawled under the tent. He didn't see the circus, but he saw the elephant to his heart's content. By mistake he got in among the big beasts, and right under Chief's nose. Chief struck the victim with his trunk and was about to crush him with his foot. Chief's emotional insanity always leads him into this means of [illegible] Mary discovered the situation. She broke her chains, rushed over Chief, knocked him aside, picked up the boy with her trunk and held him [illegible] would be murderer.



BEAST IN CHAINS.

When the circus was on the [illegible] below Louisville, Robinson [illegible] that Chief, who had lately [illegible]ly, deserved a whipping. [illegible] of the elephant and pro[illegible] the next day, when the circus party [illegible] to an island, they stopped to [illegible] do the flogging. They put a rope around each of the brute's legs, and throwing them over the limbs of trees pulled away till the elephant was off his feet and swinging in the air, back down. Then the company began to belabor him with hammers and stakes and pitchforks, and kept it up for an hour. They were ordered to thrash him till he bellowed, but the beast was game and never uttered a sound. King meanwhile was so earnest in his protestations against the punishment of his favorite that Robinson was obliged to send him away. At last they lighted some hay under Chief. This brought him round. He began to quiver, and when he felt the fire he bellowed. Then he was taken down and was a very good elephant for quite a while.

But King's kindness was all lost on the hardened criminal. Three months after his unsuccessful intercession he was taking the elephant out of a car at Charlotte, N. C. "Come out of there, you big loafer," said the keeper. Chief stepped out, and when he got on to terra firma he struck King with his trunk and then crushed him with his head.

Chief, who has all the cunning and intelligence of human murderers, at once became a fugitive from justice. He took to the woods. Away he went, out of the town, over hill and dale, through barbed wire fences, a terror to all he met, doubtless pursued by the haunting face of the man he had murdered.

Two elephants, Old Mary and one named Princess, were constituted a posse and sent after the fugitive. They overhauled him in the woods. Mary went up beside him, and the men, by keeping under her, were at last enabled to chain him.

As is often the case with murderers who are "worth" a great deal, Chief's value saved him from paying the death penalty for this offense. He was quiet for a while—perhaps to restore confidence—but two years after he killed his next keeper, George Sullivan. This murder was done in the same way that King had been killed. The elephant struck Sullivan with his trunk and then crushed him with his head.

Chief is chained in a corner of the winter stable. In the center is a big stove around which the stable men sit. Not long ago the condemned brute found a pile of coal in big lumps. While the men were talking, suddenly a big piece of coal whizzed past them and crashed against the side of the stable. A cannonade had begun which lasted as long as the ammunition held out. Of course the men got from under the fire in a hurry, and if the stove had not been securely fastened it would have been knocked over, and perhaps justice would have been defeated by the burning of the stable with the prisoner.

HENRY G. PEARSON.

Postmaster of New York City for Nearly Eight Years.

Henry G. Pearson, who was postmaster of New York before Mr. Cleveland became president of the United States, was born on Beekman street in the metropolis in 1842, and entered the postal service when but 18 years old, being given a humble position in the New York office by the late Gen John A. Dix, who was then postmaster. From that time to has been connected with the handling of mail matter almost continuously, his record being as follows:

HENRY G. PEARSON.

Oct. 18, 1860, appointed stamper and distributor of New York postoffice, discharged in the summer of 1863 for non-political activity, reappointment for knowledge of route distribution. Oct. 15, 1865, assistant clerk on New York and Washington railway postoffice line. Jan. 1, 1865 clerk on same line. Aug. 4, 1871, head clerk on the line. Sept. 26, 1871, chief head clerk. Feb. 1, 1875, superintendent of mails, New York postoffice. Nov. 7, 1873, acting assistant postmaster. Nov. 25, 1878, assistant postmaster. March 22, 1881, postmaster.

Appointments to extra services without compensation, 1872 to 1876 included, special agent postoffice department, Feb. 3, 1873, to November, local agent at New York for inspection of mail equipment May 8, 1878, to March 22, 1881, chairman of New York postoffice civil service board, March 22, 1881, to June 26, 1882, custodian for treasury department for New York court house and postoffice building.

His record as postmaster of New York is known of all men. His term will expire next April, and the statement printed some time ago that he purposes resigning seems to be entirely without foundation.

President George E. Reed.

Dickinson college has a new president. Dr. George E. Reed has been selected to fill that important post, and his election gives great satisfaction to the friends of the college.

Dr. Reed was born in 1846 at Brownsville, Maine, but spent his youth in Massachusetts. He was graduated at a Wesleyan university at the head of his class, and afterwards studied theology at the Methodist seminary of Boston.

He entered the Providence conference and soon became prominent in the pulpit. In 1875 he was called to the Hanson Place church, Brooklyn, which has the largest Methodist congregation in the United States, and when he retired from that church was accorded a public reception by the citizens of Brooklyn, irrespective of creed, in Dr. Talmage's church.

Dr. Reed was elected to the presidency of Dickinson college from the pulpit of Trinity church, New Haven, Conn., one of the largest Methodist churches. He is in the prime of life, of commanding presence and of a genial disposition. In the pulpit he has displayed fine oratorical powers, and has been especially effective in influencing young men.

A number of plants have been discovered in the Philippine Islands whose flowers are almost a yard in diameter, the petals are in pairs, being oval and of a creamy white color.

THE BIG SUGAR FRAUD.

STORIES OF FRIEND, THE MAN WITH THE SHAM PROCESS.

Tales Told by a Dressmaker—Views of the Building Wherein the Victims Sunk Their Money, and in Which the Alleged New Way of Making Sugar was Carried On.

The old saying that capital is timid has met with a noted disproof in the recent developments of the great Electric Sugar Refining swindle at New York. So adroit were the swindlers, or so gullible the capitalists, that the stock of the bogus company was selling in London at 500 per cent. Professor Friend, the holder of the remarkable secret, is supposed to have gone to his last sleep long before the denouement came, and finished his career with brandy, so he is not here to participate in the crash. His wife, who is behind the scenes survives him.

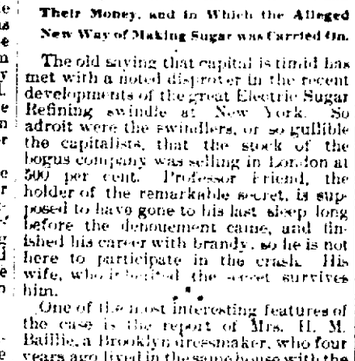
One of the most interesting features of the case is the report of Mrs. H. M. Baillie, a Brooklyn dressmaker, who four years ago lived in the same house with the Friends. She has given her observations to a reporter for The New York World. One day it was reported to her that there was to be an experiment. The professor received eight barrels of unrefined sugar for refining, for which he was to get $3,000 from the company if he executed the work successfully. Mrs. Baillie was sitting in her room one day, just over the room occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Howard. Mrs. Friend's father and mother. The register was open, and Mrs. Baillie heard voices in the apartment below. The professor was talking to his wife. This is Mrs. Baillie's account of the conversation:

"'Well, Ollie, that was a good day's work, wasn't it?' said he, and I could hear him chuckling to himself.

"'Yes,' she answered crossly; 'and I am pretty tired, I tell you. There ain't many women would do what I have done for you, nor there ain't many would have the nerve.'

"Then came the deep voice of old Howard. 'You had to lift out all that sugar with your hands, didn't you, Ollie?' 'Yes,' she answered; 'and then I had to put it in the sink and let it run away. My hands are sore from it.'

"They all began to laugh together and talk of how easy it would be to make money. They were all in high spirits, and never thought of being overheard.



FRIEND'S SUGAR FACTORY.

"'I am to be paid $20,000 for the next experiment,' laughed the professor. 'I am going to have a great big machine, and I will make things hum, I tell you. You see we can make the box as big as we want to and they all laughed. They talked on that way for an hour or two, and I learned just how they 'refined' the sugar by odor mostly. The professor had a little box of a machine in his room by which he purified refined sugar in small quantities. This he put into his machine and ground out, the 'company' thinking it was the raw sugar they had sent, when Mrs. Friend had simply let that be mashed through the sink. Then to-day the professor said:

"'Why, Ollie, if they box me up and mail me in my machine and pile in their raw sugar behind me. I have the refined sugar in there, and all I have to do is to toss it out to them through the funnels.'

There seems to have been some dissatisfaction after that with the dressmaker, whom they invited to go elsewhere, and Mrs. Baillie reports that if they were going to do any more sugar refining they would better keep the register shut.

Now it transpires that stepbrother Howard, who has carried on the scheme with his daughter Miss Lizzie since the professor's death, divides his time between the "refinery" and Sing Sing preaching. On week days he was devoted himself to the former, and on Sundays he would sing psalms and preach in South Brooklyn, or from the steps of the city hall in New York. Meanwhile his scientific partner kept a stable in New York with twenty-seven horses in it. Yet it is said that his wife was actually $250 per month. The regular family the only revenue from a scientific man and a scientist, and would do so think the best. He died in starting times; times fitting to end the life of one who had lived at such a rapid pace. The time of his death being simultaneous us with the great blizzard on the Atlantic coast last spring.

And yet among the other mysteries connected with the celebrated Electric Sugar company, there is a mystery about this death of the professor. A man who used to go about with Friend in New York declares that the death was very sudden and surprising to him; that he called several times during the illness but that he was told the professor was too ill to see him. He says that he saw a box carried away from Friend's house on a cheap rickety box wagon. On the front seat were two men, while two others sat on the box smoking. Over these men he says, was Howard. This was Friend's funeral. Then the question arose in the observer's mind, "Was the professor dead after all?"

After Friend's death Mr Howard, who had been meek and lowly, and dressed in shabby apparel as he preached the Gospel from the city hall steps, blazed out in great style. The police were notified that there were suspicious circumstances connected with the funeral, and looked into the matter, but nothing came of it. Mrs. Friend went to Milan, Mich., the horses and furniture in New York were sold, and Mr. and Mrs. Howard went to live at the Madison Avenue hotel in New York city.

It has also transpired that Professor Friend played the sugar refining game on the Canagynans in 1887. He kept his secret till $80,000 had been paid in for shares, and then put off inquirers by showing them beautiful samples of refined sugar made from glucose. At last the shareholders became impatient and suspicious. They kicked in the door of the "refinery" and found nothing there but a machine practically worthless. For this episode the professor took up his abode in jail for the term of one year. The president and treasurer of the Electric Refining company say however that the professor was an injured man, and only remained in jail one night.

Meanwhile the crash has come, and a large number of duped shareholders have lost in the aggregate perhaps a million. "Capital is timid," but there are always people who have it who will go into any scheme blindly if it is put before them attractively. That the stock of this bogus affair should have sold at several hundred per cent. premium, that "the street" should have been gulled, is certainly a matter of surprise.

COLORED CATHOLIC CONVENTION.

Curious Relations of the Catholic Church and Colored Americans.

The recent convention of colored Catholics at Washington may be noted as quite an epoch in the progress both of that race and that church in America. The convention did its work so well and gave publicity to facts of so much interest and importance that reading Americans confess a surprise at the peculiar relations, both present and historic, of the negroes and the Catholic church. There are in the United States twenty distinct colored Catholic churches, each with a school attached, though the church does not encourage separate organization, and most of its colored communicants attend white churches. The colored Catholics also have sixty-five schools, eight orphan asylums and three reformatories; seven educated colored men are now preparing for the priesthood, and there are 150 colored women in the various sisterhoods. The schools now include 5,000 colored children.

It is not generally known that the first movement towards general emancipation began in the Catholic church, that more than one pope has made it an object of special address, and that the confessor of Charles V of Spain was the first to inaugurate a crusade against African slavery and the slave trade. As to the abolition of white slavery in England, Macaulay, despite his strong anti-Catholic feeling, gives this testimony:

"The church of Rome creates an aristocracy altogether independent of race, inverts the relation between the oppressor and the oppressed, and compels the hereditary master to kneel before the tribunal of the hereditary bondsman. To this day (1848) in some countries where negro slavery exists, popery appears in advantageous contrast to other forms of Christianity; it is notorious that the antipathy between the two races is by no means so strong at Rio Janeiro as at Washington. * * * How great a part the Catholic ecclesiastics had in the abolition of villenage, we learn from unexceptionable testimony. When the dying slaveholder asked for the last sacraments, his spiritual attendants regularly adjured him, as he loved his own soul, to emancipate his brethren for whom Christ had died."

J. W. RUDD.
President of Convention.

In the United States and adjacent islands there were peculiarities of race which long hindered the natural tendency of the church. In Louisiana and the Indies the white colonists were Catholic, and so the slaves were bred in that faith, and after the revolution in San Domingo about 2,000 educated and well to do colored men removed to New Orleans. They spoke the French language, were Catholics, and educated their children in France, the northern states or in private schools at home. Thus there has existed for many years in New Orleans a colored society unlike any in any other part of the country. Victor Sejour, once the private secretary of Louis Napoleon, and a famous dramatic writer of Paris was a native quadroon of New Orleans.

At the close of the civil war the best and probably the largest colored school in the United States was that directed by the "Catholic Society for the Instruction of Indigent Orphans" at New Orleans, and its history is an encouragement for all the race. In 1857 there died in New Orleans a black woman, a native of Guinea, known as Widow Bernard Convent, who had acquired her freedom and a small competency. By her will she gave a lot and the buildings on it for a school for colored orphans. Ten influential freemen of color associated themselves to give effect to the bequest, were incorporated under the laws of the state, and on the 20th of April, 1847, the institution was founded. It received some slight help from the state and city, but was chiefly maintained by contributions, and in 1860 contained 200 pupils. The recent growth of free schools and colleges for the colored has made it relatively less important.

In New Orleans, and probably there only, are the colored Catholics able to do what they wish in church extension. Everywhere else they are confronted, not by the "color line," as in other churches, but by the far more prosaic problem of poverty. The great mass of the white Catholics in America have not yet been in the country long enough to have created many large fortunes, and the colored Catholics are much poorer still. Nevertheless, they have achieved some striking successes. The Church of St. Augustine, in Washington, is a magnificent edifice, built entirely by the colored Catholics, and the music, especially the vocal choir, is noted even in that city of excellent choirs. The plenary council of Catholic prelates of the United States, held in Baltimore in 1884, made considerable provision for churches, school houses and priests for the colored people. The recent convention was in furtherance of that object. After a busy session of several days and a call upon President Cleveland the convention adjourned Jan. 4 to meet a year later at Richmond, Va.

Doctor (passing a stonecutter's yard)—Good morning, Mr Jones. Hard at work, I see. I suppose you finish your gravestones as far as "In Memory of," and then wait for some one to die, eh? Stonecutter—Why, yes; unless somebody's sick and you're doctoring 'em, then I keep right on.—Boston Gazette.

A tame crow belonging to a farmer near Ridgeway, Ont., has been taught to distinguish colors, and will pick out from a pile of articles of various colors one of any color asked for.

Do Not Suffer Any Longer.

Knowing that a cough can be checked in a day, and the first stages of consumption broken in a week, we hereby guarantee Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption, and will refund the money to all who buy, take it as per directions, and do not find our statement correct.

H. C. HOBBERMAN & Co.

The Only Positive Remedy

For habitual constipation, dyspepsia, and kindred ills is the famous California specific remedy, Syrup of Figs. It relieves as well as cleanses the system, is easily taken, and perfectly harmless.

Sold by H. C. Hoberman & Co. and L. H. Fackler & Co., druggists.

WHEN JIM WAS DEAD.

"Hit served him right," the nabors said,
An' bused him for the life he'd led,
An' him a-lying thar at rest
With not a rose upon his breast;
Ah! meany cruel words they se!
When Jim was dead.

"Jes' killed hisself," "Too mean ter live,"
They didn't hav' one word ter give
Of comfort as they hovered near
An' gazed on Jim a-lying there:
"Thar ain't no use to talk," they sed,
"He's better dead."

But suddenly the room grew still,
While God's white sunshine seemed to fill
The dark place with a gleam of life,
An' o'er the dead she bent—Jim's wife:
An' with her lips close, close to his,
As though he knew and felt the kiss,
She sobbed—a touchin' sight ter see—
"Ah! Jim was always good ter me!"

I tell you when that cum ter light,
It kinder set the dead man right;
An' round the weepin' woman they
Throwed kindly arms of love that day,
And mingled with their own they shed
The tenderest tears—when Jim was dead.
—F. L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

Terrible.

Two-thirds of all deaths in New York City are from consumption or pneumonia. The same proportion holds for most other cities. Delays are dangerous. Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption will always relieve, and may save your life. H. C. HOBBERMAN & Co.

—Dr. R. Minner, the eminent optician of Detroit, Mich., who is now a resident of Marion, will visit every town in this county. Any one suffering with weak eyes, or eyes already fitted by inferior glasses, should not fail to see him. Orders left at the postoffice will be promptly attended to. No extra charge for examination or visiting patients at their home. On Saturdays and Sundays he can be found in his office at residence No. 25, Silver street. 3eaply

How Doctors Conquer Death.

Doctor Walter K. Hammond says: "After a long experience I have come to the conclusion that two-thirds of all deaths from coughs, pneumonia and consumption might be avoided if Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption were only carefully used in time." This wonderful Remedy is sold under a positive guarantee by H. C. Hoberman & Co.

Syrup of Figs

Is Nature's own true laxative. It is the most easily taken, and the most effective remedy known to Cleanse the System when Bilious or Costive; to dispel Headaches, Colds and Fevers; to Cure Habitual Constipation, Dyspepsia, Piles, etc. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco, Cal.

Sold by H. C. Fackler & Co. and L. H. Hoberman & Co., druggists.

Death of Mrs. Jay Gould.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Mrs. Jay Gould died yesterday evening at her residence. The end was peaceful and painless, and had been expected for some time, as the illness of Mrs. Gould, her daughter, were present. She had been suffering from the effects of [illegible] for several [illegible]

Why Women Fade.

Women lose their beauty because colds at home rob their cheeks. Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption is an absolute specific for his.

H. C. HOBBERMAN & Co.

CITY TIME TABLE

[illegible] Central and departures from the several depots in the [illegible] are as follows:

LIMA.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5:20 a. m.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12:05 p. m.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3:3[illegible] p. m.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10:45 p. m.

[illegible]

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7:15 a. m.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9:45 a. m.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2:05 p. m.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6:05 p. m.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8:25 p. m.

[illegible]

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8:53 a. m.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8:30 p. m.

[illegible]

WEST.		EAST.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2:20 a. m.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7:31 p. m.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7:50 p. m.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10:7 p. m.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12:26 p. m.

[illegible]

Schedule of Mail Trains.

[illegible] Departures of mails from the several depots in this city.

C. A. A. [illegible] 8:5[illegible] p. m.
B. V. A. [illegible] 8:5[illegible] p. m.
B. V. A. [illegible] 9:30 a. m.
C. A. I. [illegible] 1:25 p. m.
P. [illegible] 12:45 p. m.
C. [illegible] 7:[illegible] p. m.
L. [illegible] 5:15 p. m.

—Week days only. [illegible] for schedule of Sunday trains.

[illegible] Arrivals of mails at the several depots in this city, which close at the following hours.

[illegible]

C. L. S. of O. [illegible]	[illegible]	8:40 p. m.
[illegible]	[illegible]	5:40 p. m.
C. A. I. [illegible]	[illegible]	1:25 a. m.
[illegible]	[illegible]	11:45 [illegible]

[illegible] Night mail [illegible] close at 8:30 and 9:0 p. m. daily.

HOXSIE'S
ITS STRIKES AT THE ROOT
POSITIVE SWIFT & SURE
OF THE DISEASE
DISKS

The greatest of all pocket remedies. for hoarseness, loss of voice, Bronchitis, Asthma, and tickling cough. 25 cents.

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THE ALBERT MEDICAL DISPENSARY

Superior Street, next to Postoffice, Cleveland, O.

Chronic, NERVOUS, SKIN AND BLOOD Diseases

Successfully Treated upon the Latest Scientific Principles.

DR. ALBERT has attained the most wonderful success in the treatment of the cases to which he devotes his special attention, and through years of patient labor and research, he has discovered the most infallible method of curing private weakness, involuntary discharges, impotency, nervousness, confusion of ideas, palpitation of the heart, timidity, diseases of the blood, skin, affections of the liver, stomach and bowels—those terrible disorders arising from self-abuse habits of youth—and secret practices, making Life a miserable existence and rendering marriage impossible.

Nervous Debility. Those suffering from Nervous Debility, the symptoms of which are a dull, distressed mind which unfits them for performing their business and social duties; in the happy marriage impossible, distress the action of the heart, causing flushes of heat, depression, evil forebodings, cowardice, fear, dreams, short breathings, melancholy, dislike of company and love a preference to be alone; feeling as tired in the morning as when retiring, lost manhood; wasting home disorders in the urine, nervousness, trembling, confusion of thoughts, watery and weak eyes, dyspepsia, constipation, paleness, pain and weakness in the head, etc., should consult **DR. ALBERT** immediately and be restored to health.

Organal Weakness. Immediately cured and fully restored. This distressing affliction, which renders happiness and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by thousands of improper indulgence. The most elevated must not believe that the poisons are too great magnet by which the whole world is attracted. Destroy them and what have we? Man is no longer interested in the opposite sex; the incentive of that blissful rose which attracts and interests the whole world, exists no longer; man ceases to be what God made him, the world is no longer interesting to him, remorse and disappointment are his constant companions. Consult DR. ALBERT at once and if you will find the sympathy and relief that you positively require.

Marriage. Married persons or young men contemplating marriage, aware of physical weakness, loss of procreative powers, impotency, or any other disqualification speedily restored. He who places himself under the care of DR. ALBERT, may confidently do so, knowing he is a gentleman, and confidence reliable in his profession. DR. ALBERT has had many years experience in hospitals in this country and is a graduate of the most eminent Medical Colleges of the United States.

Young Men who have become victims of solitary vice, that dreadful and destructive habit, which annually sends thousands to untimely graves, thousands of young men of exalted talent and brilliant intellect, may call with full confidence.

DR. ALBERT addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits which ruin both mind and body, unfitting them for business, study, society or marriage.

Epilepsy or Fits Positively Cured by a New and Never-failing Method, and a Guarantee given in every case.

Remarkable Cures Perfected in all cases where other people, have either unskillfully treated. No experiments or failures.

A Perfect Restoration Guaranteed.

PERSONS RUINED IN HEALTH by unlearned pretenders who have them month after month, and [illegible] Call or write, but when you [illegible] DR. ALBERT, Cleveland, O.

[illegible] course of treatment with full directions will be sent to any part of the [illegible] States, securely packed, free from [illegible] on receipt of Five Dollars, with a guarantee that if results are not satisfactory, money will be refunded.

If You Are Sick

With Headache, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Blood Disorders, Constipation, Somnolence, Sleeplessness, Liver and Kidney Affections, use Paine's Celery Compound to be cured. In each of these [illegible] physical overwork [illegible] the effect of which is to [illegible] tem, resulting in [illegible] the cause with the [illegible] RESULT will disappear.

Paine's Celery Compound

JAS. L. BOWEN, [illegible] "Paine's Celery Compound has been a Nerve Tonic to me [illegible] wrought a great change [illegible] disappeared, the appetite [illegible] of the stomach [illegible] tone of the system [illegible] I tell my friends it [illegible] Celery Compound."

Will Cure You!

Sold by druggists [illegible] by WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

For the Ages Prescribed.

Warranted to [illegible] other dyes. Will not [illegible] Fast Black. Will not [illegible] Take no other.

A Dress [illegible]
A Coat [illegible]
Garments [illegible]

FOR 10 CENTS.

A Child can use them!

Direc[illegible] Every [illegible] Work. At druggists [illegible] WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

$1,000 Reward!

FOR EVERY CASE OF

Nasal or Post Nasal Catarrh

—THAT—

DR. LIVINGSTON'S

POSITIVE CURE FOR CATARRH

FAILS TO CURE.

Every bottle is guaranteed or money refunded when our rules and instructions are carried out in full. The only catarrh medicine of merit, and the only Company that gives you this chance. This is to show the public that we do not come before the people with a worthless nostrum, but one of merit. Do not let your druggist sell you a bottle unless it has our guarantee on same. For sale by all drug trade. **Price, $1.00 Per Bottle.** If your druggist does not have it, send $1, and we will pay express charges.

LIVINGSTON MEDICINE CO., - DAYTON, OHIO.

SALESMEN WANTED—NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY. Permanent positions guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Peculiar advantages to beginners. Stock complete including many fast-selling specialties. OUTFIT FREE. *We guarantee what we advertise.* Write at once to Brown Bros., Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y. (This House is Reliable.)

Walter Buhl & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FURS!

WE ARE THE LARGEST IMPORTERS OF [illegible] In the Country, and can Sell

Seal Jackets,

Sacques & Newmarkets

At great bargains. The most in the world for the prices. Ask your merchant for our goods.

WALTER BUHL & CO.,

DETROIT, - - MICHIGAN.

LADIES

Do Your Own Dyeing, at Home, with

Peerless Dyes

They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package, 40 colors. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Package, Ease of Use, or Non-fading Qualities. If your dealer does not keep it send for sample card to the Manufacturers, PEERLESS DYE CO., Burlington, Vt.

MEN ONLY Cure for [illegible] etc. Address PERU MED. CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Customer.—Is not this the 5th time I have had these boots?

Cobbler.—Yes! Since I have used WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING my boots wear longer than before and are always bright and clean.

Wolff's ACME Blacking

The Blacking for Men, Women and Children.

BICHEST BLACK POLISH.

Long Leather Waterproof and Durable.

Brush. A Shine Lasts a Week.

Can be washed with water, same as Oil.

Finest Dressing for Harness.

Sold by Shoe Stores, Grocers, Druggists and retailers generally.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, PHILADELPHIA.

THIS PAPER may be found at the Advertising Bureau of [illegible] Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

TEMPORARY MARRIAGES.

Persian Couples That Contract Matrimony for a Specified Time.

A writer in The Philadelphia North American describes one marriage custom among the Persians which would hardly meet with favor in this country. A Persian couple may enter into honorable matrimony for any specified time—a day, a week, a month, six months or longer. A priest and a written contract are required, as in the usual form, and a dowry and present bestowed. Whether the transaction is entered upon for a matter of days or years, at its termination each one goes their way free of all further obligations toward each other.

This form of marriage is indulged in largely by travelers and men whose vocations take them from place to place. A mixed party of travelers—men, women and children—arrive at a village. The susceptible heart of one of the gentlemen is touched by the charms of some rustic belle. The village priest is summoned forthwith, and the young lady's father invited to the caravansarai.

"I wish to be united in matrimony to your honored daughter, the light of Mohammed, oh, my father," says the smitten traveler. "Inshallah."

"Bismillah!" returns the parent, "for how long?"

"For three weeks, oh, my father," says the traveler, "and I will make the settlement ten tomans—five tomans down and five upon our return from Meshed, the holy, three weeks hence, when your daughter shall be returned, thrice blessed from having made with us a pilgrimage to Imman Riza's sanctuary."

"What! ten tomans—pooh, pooh!" screams the father derisively, and making little of the advantages of the pilgrimage to Meshed. "My daughter is a jewel and the belle of the village. The settlement must be 100 tomans cash down."

The prospective bridegroom and the father of the young lady in the case now argue and squabble for probably an hour, at the end of which time they compromise on thirty tomans and three-quarters. The priest draws up a marriage contract then and there, which the groom and the bride's parents sign. In it is stated the exact terms of the marriage, the amount of the settlement, and the time the contract is to expire. The priest is fed, the settlement money paid over to the father, and the blushing bride, who has had nothing to say in the matter whatever, is handed over to her husband. She is mounted on an ass or bundled into a kejaveh and accompanies the party to Meshed.

Three weeks later the travelers left at the same village on their return. The bride of three weeks slides off her donkey, kisses her husband's hands and returns to her parents' roof. She is now a charming young widow, and possesses thirty tomans and three-quarters, besides an extra toman or two presented by her husband at parting if he has been pleased with her conduct as a spouse. With this sum, and the additional charms of her new condition, she of course very soon makes an engagement of some worthy young person's heart and settles down for life. It sometimes happens, however, that the young bride takes advantage of the temporary marriage to steal away her husband's heart, and then at the old home a new marriage contract is drawn up and she becomes his lifelong helpmeet.

A Woman on Kissing.

It has been the gallant habit of men, from time immemorial, to comment unfavorably on the habit which women have of "fooling" in the useless distribution of kisses among themselves, but it is not often that the commendation of the offering evil is visited on the same theme. A retired young lady, however, was recently heard expatiating vigorously upon the much-mooted question. "Say, I'll confess to you," she remarked, "say something about the silly way that women have of kissing each other every time they get together. If twenty women were to meet on the street every last one of them would have to kiss the other nine times, and there would be 180 useless kisses—180 kisses wasted, thrown away, for probably not a single one of the whole 180 would be genuine, spontaneous and good. Of course, I'm a bachelor girl myself, and I don't go in for much kissing, but I'm not a stone statue, and when I'm in a crowd of girls who are standing near, and I see a good subject, I'm not above kissing her myself. But as for the [illegible] of young women [illegible] that they do it because they [illegible] and finish it by kissing the [illegible] Independent.

A Forfeit of Beauty.

It is doubtful if there is any one state in America containing so many pretty women as California and any one contributing so few as New York. As one walks down Kearny or Montgomery streets in San Francisco, one becomes almost surfeited by the unlimited ranks of pretty girls, with their round, plump figures, their vivid colorings, and delicate, regular features. They are frequently painted, but they are triumphs of nature's own art for all that, and could well afford to discard the rouge pot. They do not dress as well as they might, but their figures are delightful; they look such thorough women, instead of appearing in a stuffed fashion plate, that one is willing to forgive their careless look of head dress and attire.—Gertrude Franklin Atherton in San Francisco Argonaut.

Ice Made with Coal.

The various cold storage companies now springing up over the south and west promise to work wonders in trade and household affairs. The anhydrous ammonia, which is their cooling agent, comes from the soft coal used in making gas. It is driven off in process of cooling. It costs nothing but for fixtures to refine and make use of it. A ton of coal yields twenty gallons of ammoniated water, from which the ammonia is separated in vapor, then forced into liquefaction by a pressure of about 120 pounds to the square inch. When allowed to return to gas, it takes away the heat of whatever it touches. As it can be sent through pipes and come back to be used over and over again, there is little cost to the process.—New York Telegram.

BEAUTY AND DIET.

LAWS WHICH ALL DAUGHTERS OF EVE SHOULD ALWAYS OBEY.

Pickles, Strong Tea and Overdone Beef the American Girl's Diet—Pudding and Cosmetics Used to Patch Up Marred Beauty. A Suggestion or Six.

Flesh texture and tint perform a most important function in female beauty. To preserve and improve them demands the strictest observance of sanitary laws.

A bad skin, lacking tint, plumpness and elasticity, indicates want of goodness in the vital or nutritive system. Diet, digestion, temperature, open air exercise, sleep and tranquillity of mind are absolute necessities to every woman who wishes to keep her youth.

As to diet, it is only necessary to ask what does the average American girl eat? She sits down to a potato and a pickle, three or four cups of strong tea, pies, cakes, sweets and fiery condiments. If she includes beef in her menu it is only after roasting, frying and grilling has reduced it to a state of complete indigestibility. What is the result of such a regime? By the time she is 20, just at the age nature intended her to be as flexible as a sapling willow, her eyes are dull, her teeth yellow, her gums pale, her lips wan and pallid, her flesh placid, her skin horny and sallow; in fact, all the swell and sap of her womanhood is either undeveloped or else quenched, destroyed, dried out. What then? To repair these unsightly damages she resorts to padding, whitewashes, stains and belladonna and kohl for her eyes.

These are a ghastly substitute for the burnished glow of health. Once to indulge in artificial cosmetics is to be their slave through all eternity.

THREE SIMPLE RULES.

The once famous beauty, Lola Montez, was heard to say the only real secret of preserving beauty lay in three simple things—temperance, exercise and cleanliness.

Peppered soups and stews, game patties, ragouts and spices even moderately indulged in will exercise deteriorating effects upon a delicate complexion. Women who do not restrain their gastronomic propensities will acquire before 30 the bloated, blotched face we are wont to associate with "high living," while the firm texture of the flesh and the supple shape will soon be replaced by flabby softness and scraggy leanness.

During my ten years of rather broad and varied experience studying beauty and the habits of its fair possessors, I have known only one who for a series of years accustomed herself to late hours, constant excitement, brain work and considerable feasting without erasing every trace of beauty. I saw her looking as dainty as an ivory lay after eight years of such perilous self treatment as I shudder to describe. Physicians consider the case unique.

Women of nervous and sanguine temperament should restrict themselves to a diet of eggs, milk, bread, salads, fruit, light broths and the crustacea. They should accustom themselves to drinking aerated and natural mineral spring waters, avoiding spices and condiments, delicious and tempting as these tasty delights may be. In the matter of diet, the blonde is, by force of physiological tendencies, constrained to stern self denial at table. It is an old saw among doctors that blue eyes, flaxen hair and the pink and white face mean tissues. Strumous is a prettier word than scrofulous, but the condition is the same and quite as troublesome. These inflammable temperaments are corpulent, catarrhal, gouty, and tea, coffee, undercooked beef, only red spices, alcohol in [illegible] quite peculiar to positive [illegible] humiliation of the [illegible] pimples, blotch and discoloration.

Sentiment, small and spurious blunders and inaccuracy of vocabulary in the Black Circle, it color and consistency. The plain opinion contained in the utterance of the experienced woman that I cited a lady who consulted her as to the advisability of her upon her doing her duty to be a nightly tipple of whisky and water, "leave out the water and your nose will soon be purple," is evidently unreliable.

LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET.

A certain book came under my notice the date of creation was that of an ugly blunder which [illegible] as fair and as [illegible] as white [illegible] and whose hair was [illegible] flowed in [illegible] ringlets. After a attack of typhoid fever, which left her very thin, [illegible] her hair came out in clumps. Dangerous than many of the so-called complexion remedies, the weak [illegible] by iron tonics and liquor, and the [illegible] duced into the blood [illegible] crimson and her nose [illegible] of hair a ruddy gold. There are [illegible] paraments which are irritated by [illegible] and bad breath. Eczema [illegible] and annoying skin disturbances are the outgrowth of [illegible] thirsty.

For [illegible] tables, [illegible] blood is thin and [illegible] temperament [illegible] watery, a free diet of [illegible] and part wine should [illegible] the [illegible] regimen of the [illegible] than color [illegible] and a [illegible] of the ruddy type could ever become [illegible] selecting [illegible] Those containing [illegible] wine and iron color the skin [illegible] brickdust, and I can [illegible] a [illegible] natural [illegible] more [illegible] correcting all [illegible] of [illegible] and circulation, and the [illegible] consequence [illegible] indigestion in diet, than [illegible] printed labels claim. When it is necessary to renew the vital [illegible] a two grain pellet of [illegible] one taken every evening for a month will furnish the blonde with strength without [illegible] of [illegible]

Not only diet, but climate [illegible] temperature, exerts a powerful influence upon beauty. The white skins, unrumpled with chrome or bronze tints, are liable to disorder from sudden changes of temperature and imperfect ventilation. Strong blazes of sunlight and rude winds are both damaging to this type of complexion. Winter is the season of discontent for beauties ranging in this schedule; the first touch of frost stagnates her already imperfectly circulating blood. She is happiest during the days of profuse perspiration, which is the very queen of cosmetics. Sudden change of atmosphere in a room where the mercury has fallen ten degrees over night has been known to produce a thick red rash on a delicate face. A mild diet and a mild climate are the main factors of beauty. —Emily in Philadelphia Times.

When Gen. Grant was in Japan the Japanese minister, desiring to compliment him by telling him that he was born to command, tried his hand at the English language and said: "Sire, brave general, you was made to order."—Boston Globe.

An Affectionate Lion.

The superintendent of the animal department out in Woodward's garden tells a pathetic and pretty story about a lion they had out there, says The San Francisco Chronicle. At first he was so dangerous that they did not care to venture too close to him, but by persistent gentleness and kindness the superintendent gradually made the beast so fond of him that it liked to have him go into the cage, and if he'd lie down beside it the lion would raise its head, so as to give him a soft place to lie. One day a drunken sailor came into the gardens and began teasing the lion. The superintendent came up and told the sailor not to tease the beast. The sailor replied with an oath, and struck at him twice. The lion became perfectly frantic with rage, and roared, and bent the bars of his cage so much that the sailor got frightened. If the lion had got out of his cage there would not have been enough left of the sailor for a funeral. At length the lion got some kind of a tumor and was in great pain. One or two slight operations had to be performed, and nobody could get near the beast except this one man. The lion let him cut, and looked at him gratefully all the time, licking his hand when it was over. The tumor grew so bad that a big operation had to be performed and it was with fear and trembling that the superintendent undertook it, for the lion was in terrible pain. The doctors could not go near, but they drew a diagram of the body of the lion, held it up before him as he went on, and made the marks on it where he was to cut. He followed their directions, and all the while the lion lay as still as if he were unanesthetized. The last operation did no good. The beast was in such fearful pain that they had to kill him. The superintendent took his revolver and after petting the animal fired one shot through his head, putting the muzzle close to it. The lion gave him a pathetic look, in which there seemed to be a mixture of surprise and reproach, but no anger. It took three shots to kill him, and all the time the beast never took his eyes off the man who was killing him. The superintendent says he was never so curiously and deeply affected in his life, and he could not help crying, even now he feels the tears come when he recalls it, and he cannot forget the lion's pitiful look as his head fell back for the last time.

A County of New Mexico.

There is not a county in New Mexico but has many natural advantages and wonderful resources, but Dona Ana county, in the south central portion of the Territory, probably takes the lead. Dona Ana county has a valley land and 4,000 feet above sea level. It is 60 miles east to west and 100 miles from north to south. Great mountain ranges spring up from the vast plain to a height of from 2,000 to 6,000 feet above their level and from twenty to fifty miles in length, but are seldom more than ten or twelve miles in width. These mountains abound nearly north and south, and are all rich in mineral, some of them containing gems that have been worked for many years by the old Spaniard and Mexicans, and are still producing. Large quantities of gold, silver, copper and galena and other minerals are found.

The plains between these mountain ranges are fertile, but covered with rich, nutritious grasses, which [illegible] equal to the natural [illegible] and [illegible] is [illegible] fed. This vast tract of [illegible] is traversed from north to south by the Rio Grande del Norte, which [illegible] at an average five or six feet in width. For [illegible] the protection [illegible] the [illegible] snows of winter [illegible] have brought [illegible] down [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

A REDUCTION THAT REDUCES!

On all purchases of One Dollar and over until February 2d.

KLEINMAIER BROS.,

The Strictly One Price Clothiers,

are giving a reduction of

10 PER CENT.

Do you realize what that means?

☞IT MEANS

1-10 Off on Clothing!

Men's suits marked $3.50 for $3.15: suits marked $4.75 for $4.27 1-2: suits marked $8.00 for $7.20: Men's overcoats marked $2.75 for $2.47 1-2: overcoats marked $5.75 for $5.17 1-2: Jean Pants, lined, marked 75c for 67 1-2c: Cassimere pants marked $2.25 for $2.02 1-2: Child's overcoats marked $1.60 for $1.44: Boys' suits marked $3 for $2.70.

☞IT MEANS

1-10 Off on Hats and Caps!

Hats marked 50c for 45c, hats marked 75c for 67 1-2c, hats marked $1.00 for 90c: hats marked $1.65 for $1.48 1-2c, hats marked $2.50 for $2.25: Scotch caps marked 25c for 22 1-2c: Scotch caps marked 10c for 10 1-2c fur caps marked 75c for 67 1-2c: fur caps marked $1.35 for $1.22 1-2c

☞IT MEANS

1-10 Off on Furnishing Goods!

Sweet, Orr & Co.'s Overalls marked 75c for 67½c: White Shirts marked 45c for 40½c: Heavy Working Shirts marked 90c for 45c: Leather-faced Mittens marked 25c for 22½c. All-wool Overshirts marked 90c for 81c. Knit Jackets marked 60c for 54c. Knit Jackets marked 90c for 81c: Red Flannel Underwear marked 50c for 45c.

☞IT MEANS

1-10 Off on Trunks and Valises!

Trunks marked $1.10 for 99c. Trunks marked $2.25 for $2.02½c. Trunks marked $3.00 for $2.70: Trunks marked $4.50 for $4.05. Satchels marked 90c for 80c. Satchels marked $2.00 for $1.80. And so on, through our entire stock.

THE ANNUAL FEAST

For our many customers began with the new year. As the dying embers of '88 were fanned into the new, blazing light of '89, prices went down at our store for the annual January

Clearance Sale!

☞Those who took advantage of the bargains in the sale one year ago will hail this announcement with joy, for they know it means DRY GOODS SO CHEAP that the poor grow rich. Those who have not yet attended these sales are invited to call and see what a bona fide reduction sale is.

THE ARGUMENT

Is this: The first week in February we begin our annual invoice: every merchant desires to rush out the goods just prior to that time, and the dry goods merchant especially likes to boom things. He wants room for new stock, wants to sell his remnants—so much more valuable to a customer than him, and always sold at a great sacrifice, he wants business to rush in a dull season, and of course he cuts prices in an attractive way to the customer. To be brief, "Prices are at Half-mast," so to speak, at our store, and the clerks are ordered to give you goods so low that you will rejoice with full arms for a little money. Call and see what a bona fide clearance sale is—there is one going on now first door west of P O

Frash

FIRST - ARRIVALS!

We are showing a very large line of

New - American - Satines,

in very handsome patterns, at popular prices. Call and see them, and at the same time take a look at the extremely low prices on

Bleached and Brown Muslins, Ginghams, Prints, Dress Goods, Blankets and all Winter goods.

WARNER & EDWARDS.

—If hungry, go to Fies & Ballantine's new restaurant

—Try Fies & Ballantine's new restaurant, south Main street

—The great Louisiana drawing takes place Tuesday, Jan 15

—Dright Durfee is back from the West to attend business here for a few days

—The regular meeting of the M R A will be held on Tuesday p m, at 2 30

—LaRue News Mr Samuel Hopkins, of Marion, was here attending the quarterly meeting last Sunday

—When you want a good 25 cent meal or a nice lunch try Fies & Ballantine's new restaurant on south Main street

Geo W Fairchild has sued for divorce from Frances B Fairchild, alleging that Frances has been guilty of adultery

—All sizes and kinds of both hard and soft coals can be had at L B Gurley's, No 16 north East street Second hand [30tf

—Bargains in heavy boots and shoes to make room for spring goods on the corner W S Bowers

—Wm Pangburn was arrested for keeping open the Rehner saloon until after 10 o'clock Saturday night and fined $5 and for the offense

LaRue News Mr Long and family will return to LaRue next week, having resided at Marion the past three months visiting one of its aged relatives

Golden Sun Review Miss Maud Hedrick returned Monday evening after a three days visit with her cousin, C J Kramer and other friends at Marion

—The incandescent lights were given their first test on Sunday night, and it proved very satisfactory. They will be up for tonight for a second test, and probably not again until the station service is connected

The meeting of Centenary Church is growing in interest and several are to be baptized tonight Meetings will be continued through the week at 7 p m and 10 a m every day and evening All invited

The Ladies Board of Health desires to address a solution urging upon the citizens of that city the necessity of thorough vaccination at once in view of the imminent danger of small pox spreading to that city from the New Washington cases

The Lima Republican tells a terrible wreck at Galion, near Akron early this morning, in which a freight train ran into the rear end of a freight train The engineer and fireman on train 8, the conductor on the freight are reported to have been killed The particulars so far as they are obtainable, are very meagre

Sarah Bowles has begun a suit in the Common Pleas court which is the first of the kind ever brought in Marion County and said to be the second of the kind in Ohio She sues her divorced husband, Horatio Bowles for the maintenance of their child, filing a bill of her expenses there for since divorce was decreed

—A damage suit for $1800 has been begun against Irvin Bros by J P Barnthouse, of Mortal. The action is based on a contract made between the parties, whereby Mr Barnthouse was to buy their entire clover crop at a certain figure After the contract clover took a decided raise, and the defendants refused to deliver their seed The plaintiff claims to have sustained a loss of $1800 by the breech of contract.

—Richwood Leader Mrs Mather is a guest of her daughter, Mrs Will Clark, of Marion Mrs H F Conkright and Mrs Wesley Tallman were guests of Marion friends some days last week Will Severe has purchased the oil business from John Randall and will continue to visit all old patrons and as many new ones as may see proper to honor him with their patronage. Mr Randall's family will return to Marysville and he will go to Marion where he will be employed

California Excursion

On Jan 20th 1889 Mr G W Van Anda, late commissioner southern California will run an excursion to Ohio Centennial will run another one of his popular excursions to the Golden State The excursion will leave Columbus on the morning of January 20th At Chicago, passengers will take new vestibuled sleepers recently put in service and be carried through without change Any one contemplating visiting California should write at once to Mr G W Van Anda time No 1 north High street, Columbus, O for maps pamphlets and full information relative to the excursion

H F FALKENBACH, G P A.

Agricultural Society Election.

Of a vote of seven of the 384 members of the Marion County Agricultural Society votes, P S Heaver section, and most of these votes straight ticket as nominated Officers to are L Ikeler, President S E Hess Vice President, and D H Clinton H W Bigley L K Gerberry, Wm Brockett A M Tarnby, Jr, W J Myers B K Bernard J A Stuart, members of Executive Committee.

The Board of Equalization will be in session

TERRIBLE RAILROAD WRECK

Train 8 Crashing Into the Rear of a Freight Train with Fatal Results

Special to the Daily Star

Akron O Jan 14—Train 8 while running at full speed, crashed into train 81, a fast freight, about 2 o'clock this morning A brakeman had been sent out from train 81 to flag the other train when he was recalled for some unknown reason with the disastrous result as below

The train passed Marion at 10 45 last night and is the fastest on the line and when it collided was making forty miles an hour Mr Louder an express messenger running from here was killed, and the conductor was so disabled some one had to make his report Six other people were killed and six wounded

The Small-pox Not Spreading.

New Washington Herald

During the past week rumors have been afloat concerning out town and arising out of the reported cases of small pox within two miles of this place that were incorrect as false as ever The authors of such reports deserve a coat of tar and feathers and should be visited by the White Caps and given a dose administered on the new plan

As far as small pox is concerned there is nothing new, since the death of Mrs Peter Hafer and her seven years old son There have been no new cases for more than a week And the one or two cases reported down the line are not so Out of the six cases were in one house which was guarded so that no one can enter the house except the physician

Secretary Endsley of the State Board of Health was in town last week and left everything satisfactory He said that every case had been reported by the attending physician The public should not be deceived in this manner There is positively no danger concerning the business interests of our town The public should not be deceived in this manner There is positively no danger concerning the business interests of our town If you have any business to transact you are just as safe here as anywhere If it were not so we would say so

A Mt Victory Murder

A special dispatch from Marysville contains the following concerning a man well known to many Marionites

A telephone message was received tonight from Richwood stating that ex Sheriff Hubenstick, who lives at Mt Victory, is dying from the effect of two shots and seven stabs he received last night Hearing a noise at his barn he thought it was the return of his son Henry, who was out late, and went out to assist in unhitching the horses, when he was attacked by two burglars with the above result The wretches then put the dying victim in a manger and set fire to the barn, which was totally destroyed after the ex-sheriff had been rescued Suspicion rests upon two colored men as the guilty parties

Music - Hall!

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT.

BENEFIT RUBER HOSE CO.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Wednesday, Jan. 16.

First presentation in this city of Wilbur M Williams' great play,

The Firemen's Ward,

With its Well Set Scenery, Competent Cast and Novel Effects, introducing The Engine Race, Engine Pic Turnable Explosion, The Fireman's Parade and the Highest Burning Building Scene ever Attempted, called the

'The Great Red Stick Fire Scene'

New and Interesting Specialties

Prices 35 50 and 75

Seats on sale next Monday morning at usual hours

MASSILLON COAL

—THE—

BEST in the MARKET

—AT—

Prendergasts'.

KINDLING

—AT—

PRENDERGASTS'.

CLEARANCE -:- SALE!

—OF—

BOOTS AND SHOES

—AT—

TRISTRAM & YOUNG'S,

Commencing January 5, and continuing 30 days,

At a reduction of **15** PER CENT. on our entire stock of Boots and Shoes. Rubber Goods not included. The reason we offer such bargains is: We expect to overhaul and remodel our room before the spring stock arrives, and in order to make these changes we will be compelled to reduce our stock one-half.

☞Call and examine our goods, whether you wish to buy or not, and be convinced that this is no advertising scheme.

TRISTRAM & YOUNG,

NO 3, OPPOSITE C H, MARION O

Ready for Work!

THE NEW

Marion Steam Laundry

In the Centennial Block, is now in running order and your work is solicited.

☞Having the best of laundrying machinery and practical experience, I am prepared to guarantee first-class work. Work DELIVERED FREE.

C. F. MILLER,

Centennial Block; E. Center St.

—THE BEST—

JACKSON, MASSILON and HOCKING

LUMP AND NUT

LEHI. SCRANTON and LACKAWANA

Chestnut, Stove & Egg Coal

AT

PRENDERGASTS',

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

MERCHANT TAILORING

WILLIAMS & LEFFLER,

—THE—

LEADING MERCHANT TAILORS

Are Now Showing Their

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

A Perfect Fit and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

PRICES REASONABLE.

JOB PRINTING

NEATLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED AT

THIS OFFICE.

GET YOUR MEALS

—AT—

CULL'S DINING HALL

Refitted and Better than ever

REGULAR MEALS

THE BEST IN THE CITY

—FOR—

25 CTS.

Special Dishes Served to Order

Oysters at All Times.

LUNCH STAND IN CONNECTION.

TICKETS 20 MEALS $4 50.

My old patrons and all new ones are invited to call

JOHN CULL,

1 Door East of Court House

—DO YOUR—

PAPERING

NOW.

M. DUDLEY

Will do your work CHEAP and in the BEST STYLE.

☞Leave Orders by Mail.

Wall - Paper

Furnished Cheap.

YELLOW SIGNS. YELLOW TUBS

USE "PEERLESS BRAND"

BALTIMORE

FRESH RAW OYSTERS.

Steamed and packed with cleanliness and care by

C. H. PEARSON & CO.,

BALTIMORE, M. D.

They are The Best Ask your grocer for them.

FOR RENT Two building just east of Methodist Church Large double store room with house of 11 rooms, also two first rooms 3d second story and eight rooms in third story, separate or together Look at the rooms and be convinced HARRY DICE [3mtf

FOR SALE An excellent organ Price reasonable Inquire of Mrs J D Tucker 51tf

FOR RENT A house of three rooms and kitchen fully out on North Main Inquire at Lahm's bank

FOR RENT Furnished rooms at No 28 north East street 31tf

WANTED A good dining room girl at Cull's dining hall 2t

FOR RENT—A desirable dwelling house on Mt Vernon avenue, with cellar, well and cistern, barn and other conveniences Inquire of Mrs Elizabeth Fetter, Mt Vernon avenue 53tf

W C Deming is reported to be quite seriously ill

George B Vandervort was at Lima today on a business trip

George Fetter spent Sunday in Richwood the guest of friends

Tom Wagstaff Sundayed at the home of his parents in South Lewisburg

Dr Daniel Drake, of Nevada, Sundayed at his father's home in this city

The Bee Line road, to the surprise of the stockholders has declared a dividend of 1 per cent

Lewis Sontag is happy in the extreme. A baby daughter was born to Mr and Mrs Sontag on Friday night of last week

Something new, nobby, stylish Neckwear just received on the counter W S Bowers

Mrs A Yeagley of North Main street is suffering severe from her limbs being paralyzed, and is confined to her bed

Mrs J H Criswell was taken Sunday afternoon with a severe chill and fever and is very sick at present writing

Dr Coons is sending 3 miles to the Iron West Unfortunate he did not send his call was today prompt

Mrs W J Beer and Master are visiting relatives and friends at Columbus

Mrs Lizzie Black was taken very sick on Wednesday last with pneumonia

Miss Emma Black was taken very sick on Wednesday last with pneumonia

Mrs Mary Ann Shaw of Marion is visiting relatives in this city Mrs Shaw is a sister of Mrs Peter Hafer, who died last week of small pox

Miss Nellie Stever, who is to give a concert in Marion on January 22d are now in the windows of Dennison & Co's Charles Drew is now in charge of the postoffice

Notice

All to see about your friends and the new location—2d story Mansion block next to postoffice Am prepared to give our whole attention to the Real Estate business

CLARK & HUNTER.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®